

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

We Have Garnered the Harvest for You

and our store-houses are full to overflowing. The doors will be opened wide on Sunday, when all will be yours. To-morrow's mammoth Sunday Times will contain a harvest of local news, gleanings from the four corners of the earth, and a feast of Special Products.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manotoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall.

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

According to the Philadelphia Telegraph the negroes in the City of Brotherly Love are in a bad fix. That paper says:

"Only a comparatively few years ago our coachmen were generally negroes; they were seen on every cab handling the reins, or opening the carriage door. Now our coachmen are English or Irish, as a rule. Formerly the house-servants were colored people. Now there are comparatively few so employed, even in the hotels. In many places to which they were accustomed they are herded like cattle, and where their necessities or their idleness make them criminals."

How different their condition in the South. Here they are coachmen, gardeners, carpenters, waiters, bricklayers, house-servants, and have many other employments, besides which the Southern whites have spent \$30,000,000 in their education. After all the gush and humbug of such men as Cable, and the slanders of all the Republican press, the negro is as happy nowhere in the world as he is in the South.

Alluding to the proposed efforts to induce immigration to the South, the New York Times says that while the South ought to be the most attractive section of the country to immigrants, it is "not tempting even for crude labor, and is absolutely repellent to that more valuable class of immigrants who come to till the soil or to engage in other industries on their own account." This is a fact that the South is fully aware of, and has often wondered. Why immigrants should shun her fertile fields and genial climate for the bleak and cyclone-breeding North-west is something she cannot understand, unless it is the fear of competition with the negroes which drives them away. The Times advises the South to find out the cause of this, and remove it. Suppose the negro is the cause. How can he be removed? If the Times will tell us how to do that, it will confer a lasting benefit upon the South.

The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond 'd a praiseworthy act when it unanimously passed resolutions requesting Judge W. W. Crump to write a history of Richmond city. Our history is full of the most delightful, instructive and inspiring reminiscences, and no man living is so capable of writing up their record as Judge Crump. He has spent his whole life here, he has played a great part in all the great events of his period, he has known all our leading men intimately and he has watched the inspiration and formative process of all that has been done. He is essentially the man to do the work, and we hope from the bottom of our heart that he will undertake it.

The Chicago Herald advises the World's Fair managers to "give Congress back its paltry appropriation, and let the American people rule the Columbian Exposition." In other words, let the Fair be opened on Sundays. The management can very well afford to give back Congress its money, for they have doubled that money by selling their souvenir half dollars at a dollar apiece, and so have made a clear profit of the original donation.

THE ALL-AROUND GRUMBLER.

The chronic grumbler and fault-finder of the day is Murat Halstead, Esq. Far from being as sincere, he is quite as pertinacious in his complaints as Addison's Tory fox-hunter of William the Third's reign, who protested that there had been no good weather since the time of Charles the Second.

If every act of Mr. Cleveland since he has been in office had been in exact conformity with a divine commandment, at that point, Mr. Halstead would nevertheless have found some ground of objection to each. We recommend to Mr. Halstead to devote his talents to the preparation of a biography of Judas Iscariot. He will find there an abundant use for them all, and if he sees fit to rail at Judas, he will at least have secured a subject upon which he can indulge his natural disposition to its fullest extent, with an assurance that he has finally obtained a host of sympathizing readers.

When Mr. Halstead has nothing else to do, which is most of the time now, he occupies his leisure moments with screeds addressed to the New York Herald pointing out the many failures in administering the Government which Mr. Cleveland is making. His latest contains the following:

"I ventured to warn the American voters that they ought to insist on bills of particulars, for it was very easy to be deceived as to what sound money was and what tariff reform meant. Is it too early or too late to mention that the President has since his re-election committed several serious errors, not counting those that relate to our foreign policy?"

"First, he delivered a series of mugwump speeches; second, he picked out a personal Cabinet, with the idea of providing himself a New York machine at the bottom of it, and he pitched his inaugural into the clouds; third, he took upon himself unusual responsibilities and vexations in the exercise of the appointing power; fourth, he did not call an extra session of Congress; fifth, he has muddled the money question and indicated that he is at least as inadequately furnished with experience as his Secretary."

If statements of this sort are permitted to pass without remark the very frequency of their iteration secures believers in them after a while. Let us look at each one of them, then, and see what just ground of complaint either contains.

"He delivered a series of mugwump speeches." Perhaps Mr. Halstead can define a "mugwump speech." We are unable to do so. We are therefore compelled to dismiss this charge with the general statement that we do not know what it means; but we feel sure, nevertheless, that whatever a "mugwump speech" may be, the fact that no response to Mr. Cleveland's "mugwump speeches" has yet come from the country proves conclusively that he has at least done no great harm with them. If, therefore, Mr. Cleveland has gathered no laurels from his "mugwump speeches" he has certainly earned no curses and condemnations, and the "mugwump speeches" may simply be charged up to the account of profit and loss.

"He picked out a personal Cabinet with the idea of providing himself a New York machine at the bottom of it." Now, does anybody believe that even Mr. Halstead believes this? A great deal has been said of his having appointed Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior because Smith was an ardent advocate of his nomination, but the country is fast settling down to the belief that while that fact undoubtedly influenced him (and what President before him has failed to be influenced in the same way?), yet he appointed him because he believed him qualified for the place, and Smith has not so far shown that Mr. Cleveland misjudged his man. As for his other selections, leaving out those from New York, it is simply preposterous to say that any one of them was made with a view to advancing his chances of "providing himself with a New York machine." Were the two selections from New York made with this end in view? Who is there that doubts that Lamont was appointed because the long and intimate association Mr. Cleveland had had with him had shown Mr. Cleveland that Lamont was pre-eminently a man of affairs and well qualified to be the head of a Government department, and who doubts that his association with Mr. Bissell as his law partner had satisfied him that Bissell was a man to give the country effective service in the Postal Department of the Government?

As for "pitching his inaugural into the clouds," we have heard no complaint of that as yet from the clouds, and if he "took upon himself unusual responsibilities and vexations in the exercise of the appointing power," we know of no one that has suffered by it but himself. The public generally think he was wise, too, in postponing an extra session of Congress until September. The debated silver dollar is what causes the trouble the country is in. The trouble will not end until the law for that is repealed. Congress will not repeal it until the people have felt some of its curses, which they will feel, see and believe by September, and Mr. Cleveland was right, therefore, in postponing the extra session until then.

But, even if he has "indicated that he is inadequately furnished with experience as his Secretary," who, strange as Mr. Halstead may think it, is credited by the public with much more information than it assigns to him, how can he be said to have "muddled the money question"? He has had absolutely nothing to do with the "money question" except to see that the laws of the United States that affect the "money question" are executed in good faith as Congress passed them. If there is any "muddle" in the matter, then, Mr. Halstead ought to lay that "muddle" at the door of those to whom it belongs, members of the Congress of the United States. But why pursue the subject?

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PLATFORM.

The recent efforts of the Republican League, in session at Louisville, Ky., to revivify their party, shows to what degree of desperation the Republican leaders have been reduced. After a session of three days, they evolved a platform declaring in favor of a secret ballot, woman suffrage, and constitutional amendment, making the President ineligible to a second term; against private armed forces, like the Pinkertons; commending the Blaine and Harrison foreign policy, and advocated that the Monroe doctrine be applied to the Atlantic and Pacific islands, as well as the continent.

Never was a platform so full of airy nothingness as this. The secret ballot is already quite generally adopted.

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proved throughout the country, most of the States having adopted it, and it is worthy of note that since its adoption, bribery and corruption of the ballot-box have been made more difficult, and, consequently, the Republican party has lost ground, and been beaten even in many of its most powerful strongholds. The constitutional amendment favoring one term for the President is an old political chestnut, which has been talked about by all parties almost ever since the foundation of the Government, without anything beyond talk being effected. As to opposition to private armed forces like the Pinkertons, both parties are agreed on that, so that it is not a party measure. When we come to the rest of the plank of the Blaine and platform—the approval of the applying Harrison foreign policy to the Atlantic and Pacific islands—it is all hush. The country has passed upon the foreign policy of those two high Republican officials, and emphatically condemned it, while as to the Monroe doctrine for the ocean islands, it is already practically in force.

The only plank worthy of any mention in this Republican League platform is that favoring woman suffrage. If anything were wanting to show the despair of the Republican party, this supplies it. They have been before the men of the country, and have been declared by them unworthy of confidence, and now they appeal to the women. Then, again, they know that if woman suffrage were established, the ladies of the South would refuse to be jostled about at the polls by the negroes and rude men which generally loaf around the polling places, and so they reason that they would be the gainer by such an amendment to the Constitution. We are inclined to think that in this they are calculating sadly, without their host. No ladies, either North or South, would take advantage of the privileges, while the short-haired women who would do so would hardly vote to return to power a party noted only for its ability to foster corruption and empty the Treasury, to the embarrassment of the finances of the country.

This entire platform, therefore, bespeaks the weakness of the Republican party, and shows the straits to which it has been reduced. No party in the country ever had a more magnificent opportunity to indefinitely perpetuate its hold upon the people, and no party ever yet proved so false to the charges committed to it. With such a record as it has made, it is not probable that it will ever again be restored to power.

A STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

We trust the statement is true that Governor McKinney will recommend to the Legislature that it establish a State board of taxation, charged with the duty of overlooking the whole subject of taxation with a view to bringing under the influence of the tax laws personal property that now escapes taxation, and to equalizing assessments of real property in the various sections of the State.

This would be a wise move, and the establishment of such a board could not fail to secure good results. A great deal of personal property in the way of securities now evades taxation, which such a board might succeed in subjecting to taxation, though we hope for no great results in that direction. But the inequalities in the assessment of real estate are glaring and most unjust, and a central State board is the only agency by which these inequalities can be corrected. Fertile lands are little about low assessments, and the local assessors, therefore, rate them far behind their values, while the owners of poor land had rather pay more taxes than have their lands assessed at a low figure, and the local assessors assess in response to this sentiment. Those, therefore, best able to pay taxes pay the least, while those least able to pay pay the most. This can be corrected by a State board only, and, when the measure is brought in the Legislature, it will be seen that the members from the rich counties will oppose it, while its advocates will be those from the poor counties.

THE UNITED STATES WILL PERFORM WHATEVER IS AWARDED.

It was not necessary for Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps to guarantee that the United States Government would abide by the award which the International Court of Arbitration, sitting at Paris, may make. It was not within their province to make such a guarantee, and it would have been wholly useless and binding on no one if they had made it. They represent this country, the one as a judge, the other as counsel, and they have no power whatever to enter into any sort of engagements in behalf of the United States. Their declaration, therefore, in the court on Thursday that they would not guarantee that the United States would abide by the decision of the court if it awarded damages against this country, was wholly out of place, a declaration with the subject matter of which they had no sort of connection, and a declaration which, if it has any weight at all, will place this country in a most unenviable and injurious light.

We have gone into this arbitration in good faith to abide by the award whatever it may be. We expect Great Britain to abide by and perform it whatever it may be, and we intend to do the same. The American people will give the necessary guarantee by the way in which they will accept the award, and Messrs. Morgan and Phelps may calm their troubled souls and wait for the response that will come from them. This country will perform the award whatever it is.

The great sea-serpent which the Chicago papers announced had been caught and would be sent to the Exposition proves to be a fake. The last heard of it was that "having been shot in the neck with a bomb lance, and after lying all night upon the beach, apparently dead, he suddenly leaps into life and plunges into the sea. Two dorics that were fastened to him drag beneath the waves, to reappear in a moment as kindling wood. He then entangles his tail in the cable of one sloop that was to have taken him to Boston and strikes out for deep sea. The vessel rocks from side to side, and is dragged along like a yacht's dingy. Finally the cable is cut and the horrible monster foams around, casually knocking the bowsprit and jibboom off another ship that falls to get out of the way. Finally it is joined by another sea-serpent, darker and larger, and the two are seen no more."

For Selling Oleomargarine.

In the police court yesterday John S. Munce and G. W. Lawrence were charged under separate indictments with selling butterine or oleomargarine in violation of the ordinance of the State. They waived examination and were sent on to the hearings court. Their attorney, Mr. M. M. Gilliam, held that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States butterine manufactured in another State and sent here in original packages might be lawfully sold. The case will be tested in the Virginia courts.

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Besides the annual, honorary and life members of the Association, committees from the literary, historical and patriotic societies in the city have been invited to attend.

The President, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, will read her annual report of the work done by the Association, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. After this the ladies have secured as speaker of the evening a gentleman who has devoted a great deal of his time to the study of Virginia history, and who is a great favorite among the cultivated people of Richmond.

The Association has had the gift of Jamestown ruins, and the grave-yard, with twenty-five acres additional, from Mr. and Mrs. Barney, and they had hoped to have a formal presentation of the deeds to the property from Mr. Barney at this meeting, but it is now doubtful whether the deeds can be perfected in time for this meeting, and it is uncertain whether Mr. Barney will be able to attend.

The ladies of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities have selected this day as the date of the annual meeting because it is the anniversary of the landing of the colonists at Jamestown. Two hundred and eighty-six years ago these men landed on the shores of Virginia and founded the first English colony in the New World.

All honor to the noble women of this association who have taken upon themselves the long-neglected task of preserving the fragments that remain to us of our ancient and honorable past.

DO YOU DRINK COFFEE?

This is a Question Hard for Some People to Answer.

Do you drink coffee? Well, perhaps you do, and perhaps you drink a mixture of coffee and something else you know not what; or, may be the majority of the grocers are honest, and you have not been imposed on. There is at least one who is not honest. He sells what purports to be a mixture of Luzerna and Java coffee at 20 cents a pound, which other merchants sell at 25 cents per pound. A competitor, finding that the grocer in question was underselling him, "smelt a rat," and sent a messenger to buy a pound of the 20-cent coffee. The 15 proved to be a clever imitation of the pure grain. I secured a number of the grains, and they are so cleverly counterfeited that it would take an expert to detect them. They are much heavier than clay, and seems to be a mixture of some sort of meal and clay, or other heavy substance. The color is perfect, and even the inside composition is similar in appearance to the genuine article.

The merchant who detected the dishonest dealing of his competitor, fortunately for the latter's trade, declined to give his name for publication.

Adulteration is a great evil in this day and age. It is a well-known physician, with whom I talked, "Not only food products, but medicines are now so adulterated that with many remedies I am at loss what quantities to prescribe. There are some medicines I now prescribe that have so deteriorated by adulteration that I have to double the quantity I gave a few years ago in order to secure the same effect."

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